ONTOTHE CAPITAL

Miles's Troops Are Converging on San Juan.

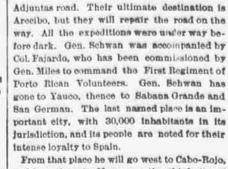
MAY BE A BATTLE TO-DAY.

If the Spaniards Are at Coamo Gen. Wilson Will Dislodge Them.

Our Columns Advancing Direct to San Juan Along the Roads from Ponce and Guayama-Other Forces Take the Route from Yauco to the West Coast Ports and Others Are Pushing for Arecibo via Adjuntas-Nearly Every Important Town Is on One or Another of Our Lines of Adwance-Spanish Barbed Wire Fences Used as a Telegraph Line-Porto Bicans Enlisting in Our Army-Volunteer Guards Are to Be Organized in Each City-In Ten Days All Ports Rice Will Be Occupied-

Special Cable Despatches to THE BUR Ponce, Aug. 8, via St. Croix.-Gen. Wilson's east of Juana Dias. His forces covered thirteen miles yesterday and arrived in their presant position last night.

Gen. Wilson intended to give battle to the



From that place he will go west to Cabo-Rojo, and from there to Mayaguez, the third city of importance on the Island, and having the third largest Spanish garrison. The garrison there includes a battalion of the Alfonso XIII. Regiment. Reports from Mayaguez say that the Spaniards there will make a stiff fight. There are some fortifications there and the place is easy to defend.

Up the coast the next place is Anasco, an important town a little inland, and then Aguadilla, on the northwest coast, where there is another big Spanish garrison. This is com-

The town is situated in a valley, and moun-A fight is expected there, but the big fight of

this division, if there is any, will come when Gen. Schwan reaches Lares, in the interior, that Mr. Day, whose inclination runs to This is an important strategic point and an judicial more than executive duties, should ideal place to defend.

headquarters is now established five miles what modern guns they have are being mount-

apeniards at Coamo to-day, if there are any of | Ponce to Arecibo will be entirely occupied by



OUR ADVANCE IN PORTO RICO.

wagon trains induced him to wait until to-morrow, when, if the Spaniards remain, they will be dislodged.

the enemy from Coamo, to move against Albonito, where the Spaniards are obstructing the march to San Juan. Gen. Brooks will flank the enemy from Cayey and effect a junction with Gen. Wilson.

This morning Gen. Wilson personally recontended to speak with the Spaniards if they came out, but they did not come. Their outposts are in sight, two miles from the Ameri-

The first strong intrenchments are from Coamo, just beyond the junction of the Banta Isabel and San Juan roads. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment has

just received Erag Jorgensen rifles. They practiced firing to-day in order to become acquainted with the new weapon. In addition to this regiment, Gen. Wilson

has under his command the Second and Third Wisconsin Regiments, two batteries of light artillery, and cavalry Troop C of Brooklyn. Gen. Ernst accompanied Gen. Wilson on his

reconnoitring expedition, and from a hill both saw into Coamo. Two private cable despatches have been re-

ceived here, one at the German Vice-Consulate saying that Spain has accepted the conditions of peace laid down by the United States. There has been no official notification, however, received by Gen. Miles, and the forward movement of the army continues.

Gen. Henry will go along the Adjuntas road with Garretson's brigade to meet Gen. Schwan at Arecibo on the north side of the island.

Gen. Miles thought of accompanying Gen. Henry, but finally decided not to move his headquarters until everything is in order here. The landing of supplies is being delayed owing to the poor facilities. The army has not launches enough as yet to do the work required.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 7, via St. Thomas, Aug. 8.—The movement of the American army to San Juan and Arecibo began to-day, as already briefly cabled to THE SUN, and the beginning of the end of the Porto Rican campaign is at hand. In ten days at the longest unless all signs fail, the entire island of Porto Rico will be occupied and San Juan itself re-

The belief in Ponce now is that there may be one or two fights, but nothing like the battle before Santingo. The first troops to move today were the Second and Third Wisconsin, of Gen. Ernst's brigade.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania, of Ernst's brigade, moved yesterday to the Descalabrado River, and the two regiments of Wisconsin troops were ordered up to support them. At the same time Gen. Wilson, with his staff, moved his headquarters from Ponce to Juan Diaz, near the front. Troop C of New York Cavairy preceded Gen. Wilson, and at I o'clock this afternoon the City Troop of Philadelphia started on a forty-mile march along the coast road to join Gen. Brooke at Guayama. Troop H of the Sixth Cavalry accompanied them. Gen. Brooks has moved the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers up to Guayama to join the Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois.

Schwan's Brigade, the Eleventh and Nineteenth regulars and two batteries of light artillery started at 2 o'clock for Arceibo. One battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry and Col. Black, with 500 Porto Rican laborers, took the

foredark. Gen. Schwan was accompanied by Col. Fajardo, who has been commissioned by Gen. Miles to command the First Regiment of gone to Yauco, thence to Sabana Grande and San German. The last named place is an important city, with 30,000 inhabitants in its furisdiction, and its people are noted for their

posed mostly of volunteers, however,

tains surround it. There is a fort on the north side. The population is three-fourths Spanish.

Reports have been received from many sources that the Spaniards are preparing to make a stand there. Troops have been summoned from the surrounding country, and ed. From Lares Gen. Schwan will go direct to Arecibo, where he will meet Col. Black's bat-

Thus the island west of a line drawn from

This map shows the various roads which our army is following and the position of all the towns that are now figuring in the movement to the north coast.

the enemy there, but a delay in bringing up his | the Americans. Gen. Schwan took with him 2,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition. Col. Fajardo asserts that the people of the island, even in the Spanish towns, want Amer-It is Gen. Wilson's intention, after driving ican rule. In each city visited while American government is being established he will organ-

These native soldiers will be armed by Gen. Swain, who will leave them to defend the flag in the various towns where the companies are formed. Col. Fajardo says that in a very short neitred to within two miles of Coamo. He in- | time he can raise an army of 2,000 Porto

ize a company of volunteer guards.

Gen. Wilson's outposts were last night one mile west of Coamo and fifteen miles from Albonito, where the Spaniards are intrenched along the military road to San Juan. Albonito is fourteen miles from Cayey, which is at the junction of the military road and the road from Guayamo along which Gen. Brooke's command is moving. Gen. Brooke is now fourteen miles from Cayey.

The Spanish volunteers who fied when the city of Guayama was taken returned yesterday and reported that the road for miles out had been mined and was defended by a strong force of Spaniards. It is believed that these reports are greatly exaggerated, and Gen. Brooke will proceed to Cayey and thence westward to Albonito, where he is timed to arrive at about the time Gen. Wilson, advancing along the road from Ponce, win tack the Spaniards from the west. The enemy will thus be caught between the two armies, unless they make a rapid retreat to the northward.

After Aibonito is reduced the last known ob stacle on the road to San Juan will be gone. The military road from Albonito to San Juan crosses a good country, and it will be hard for the Spaniards to ambush the Americans there. If the Spaniards fight in that part of the island it must be in the open, and no one here expects them to do that, as it is directly opposed to their method of warfare,

The Signal Corps has put to good use the Spanish barbed wire fences. On Friday they turned one of these fences into a telegraph line. Col. Glassford and six men, with keyboards, used the fence for five miles and communicated with the army in Arroyo. Col. Glassford unwound the wire at the posts, and, after insulating it at certain posts on which it rested, got

the whole line into working order in two hours. All the stores, cafés, &c., at Guayama were open yesterday. The natives who fied are hurrying back, finding their fears unfounded, and are giving a most hearty reception to the Americans. The bands frequently play American airs, and the people all raise their hats when they pass the American flag. In fact, the scene in Guayams is identical with that presented in Ponce on the arrival of the army

Private Huffman of the Third Ohio, who was shot by an American picket on Friday night, died this morning. The United States transport Gussie is here

and in good condition. She has not met with

any accident.

ALL THE GOLDEN RODS GONE. The Associated Press Withdraws All Its Desputch Boats from Porto Rico.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. Sr. Thomas, Aug. 8.—The Associated Press has withdrawn, one by one, all the boats that were employed in its Porto Rico news service. The first to go was the Dauntless. She was folowed, at intervals of a few days, by the Dandy, the Underwriter, the Cynthia, and the Wands in the order named. The reason advanced for this practically complete abandonment of the attempt to collect the news of the Porto Rico campaign is that the Associated Press could not stand the expense.

DAYAPEACECOMMISSIONER

AND AFTER THE WAR IS ENDED TO RESIGN AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

Entered the Cabinet Against His Own Wishes at the President's Earnest Request-It Is Conceded That He Will Be One of the American Commissioners to Negotiate Peace-The Other Members of the Commission May Be Gen. Herace Porter, Col. John Hay, Richard Olney, and Senator Cushman K. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The revival of the re-

port that Secretary Day would retire from the Cabinet has not created any surprise in Washington. Secretary Day told THE SUN reporter that he did not care to discuss the subject, but his friends and many of those in official circles have been aware for some time that his retirement from his present office would occur prior to the expiration of President McKinley's term. In fact, it has been an open secret in Administration quarters that Mr. Day determined to relinquish the duties of Secretary of State just as soon as the war was over. Early in the year, while Mr. Sherman was Secretary and Mr. Day Assistant Secretary of State, and it was certain that war would occur, it had been practically arranged that Mr. Day should resign his office in the fall to become a Circuit Judge on the Federal bench. A bill creating a new circuit, taking in Michigan and parts of Indiana and Ohio, was pending in Congress, and it was intended by the President get the place if he adhered to his decision to resign the Assistant Secretaryship.

Mr. Day had apparently no desire to enter the Cabinet. The Attorney-Generalship had been offered him on the retirement of Mr. McKenna to become an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and he declined it. It was said that Mrs. Day's delicate health duties that might seriously impair Mrs. Day's constitution. When Mr. Sherman retired from the Cabinet, however, Mr. Day's appointment to the vacancy did not create any surprise. His familiarity with all the ante-bellum relations with Spain and his active part in the conference with Senor Depuy de Dome and Senor Polo y Bernabé, the successive Spanish representatives here, had fitted him better than any other man, in the opinion of the President, for performing the important duties of head of the diplomatic branch of the executive government. Another reason why he changed his mind about going into the Cabinet was President McKinley's earnest desire that Mr. Day should sit at the official council table and occupy the highest executive office within the President's gift. Since Mr. Day has been Secretary of State his friends have spoken of his retirement before the end of the McKinley Administration as something assured. It has been the general understanding that Mr. Day and President McKinley agreed at the time of Mr. Sherman's retirement that the former should hold the Secretaryship only as long as the relations between the United States and Spain remained unsettled.

The report that Mr. Day will resign from the Cabinet to become President of the American Commission to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain does not find credence in official circles. While it is generally accepted as true that Mr. Day will be one of the American Commissioners, the understanding is that he will perform the duties of that important place without relinquishing the Secretaryship f State. There is apparently nothing in the statutes to prevent him from holding the two offices at the same time. While an officer of the Government is forbidden to occupy two positions of trust and emolument under the United States simultaneously, Commissionerships of a temporary character are ot considered as such positions. Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan were members of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration. Major

Halford, a paymaster in the army, was disbursing officer of the American commission, of ch Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan were members; Justice Brewer and other judicial officers of the Federal Government were members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, and the American members of the Hawaiian Commission are memers of the United States Congress It is regarded as certain that Secretary Day will ember of the Peace Commission if the Duke Almadoro de Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose office corresponds to that held by Mr. Day, is one of the Spanish representatives. According to the gossip here three of the five Spanish Commissioners will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Ambas-

sador in London and the Ambassador in Paris. Following out this policy of selection, three of the United States representatives will be Secretary Day, Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador in Paris, and Col. John Hay, Ambassador in London. Of the two other members Richard Olney of Massachusetts, former Secretary of State, will be one, and the other, it is understood, will be selected from the Federal Senate. Opinion among those who have been told that a Senator will be one of the commission is practically unanimous that Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will be chosen.

Among Mr. Day's friends the belief is expressed that he will not retire from his Cabinet office until the fall, and certainly not until the peace negotiations are concluded. After serving as President of the Peace Commission he would be thoroughly equipped, it is held, to conclude the arrangements provided by the treaty and participate in the establishment of diplomatic relations with Spain.

What his future will be no nobody appears to know definitely. The bill creating the Circuit Judgeship, to which he would have been appointed, was not enacted into law, and therefore the place will not be available until after Congress reassembles and passes the bill. The Circuit Judge for the district in which Mr. Day has his legal residence will retire this year, but it is understood that the appointment has been promised ex-Congressman Thompson of Portsmouth, O., a member of the commission engaged in codifying the laws of the United States, Mr. Day's tastes are for the law, and while he would undoubtedly be gratified in rounding out his legal career on the Federal beach, his friends say he would be quite as well satisfied to return to Canton and resume the practice of his profession there. He is a comparatively young man of a studious and retiring disposition, and not so much enamored of official life in Washington as most men are.

YALE READY TO START.

An Illinois Regiment Expects to Go to Santiago on Her.

The work of disinfecting the auxiliary cruiser Yale was finished yesterday and it was stated at the Army building that she would sail for Santiago to-day. Twenty immunes from the volunteer hospital corps at Camp Alger arrived here yesterday and went aboard the Yale at Quarantine. They will assist in caring for the sick at Santingo.

A despatch to THE SUN says that the Thir teenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment of immunes, 1,300 officers and men, left Springfield, Ill., yesterday for New York to sail for Santiago on the Yale. It is quite possible that the ship will await the arrival of this regiment.

Londonderry Lithia Water aids direction and pro-

THE FAKE NEWS BUREAU.

Convicted of Sending Out False News and Violating the Government's Orders. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-For the second time

within a period of a little more than one week, the Associated Press has been convicted upor its own testimony of being an irresponsible, unreliable and dishonest news manufacturing ssociation. When this disreputable organization announced in a Washington despatch published on July 31, in extravogant and pompous language, that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, the public accepted the publication on its face as due largely to the customary ignorance of the employees of the fake news factory and their desire to produce a sensation. It was a foolish experiment, for the bombastic despatch was immediately denounced by the friends of the Ambassador and every member of the Administration as preposterous, absurd, and worthy of notice only as displaying the profound ignorance of those who concerted it. The latest discovered performance of the As-

sociated Press news fakirs, however, is of a more serious character, and on their own testimony they stand convicted of violating the orders of the Government, issued for the purpose of having news matter relating to the war inspected and controlled by the officers of the army and navy designated for that purpose. The correspondence be tween the Secretary of the Navy and the agent of the Associated Press in this city, made public yesterday, and printed in the newspapers of this morning, convict the fake news manufacturing organization of the offence of deceiving the Government in order to publish broadcast a since exploded lie with regard to the actions of Sampson and Schley before the battle of Santiago. The Associated Press papers of July 18 contained an article quoting Commodore Schley as saying that he had repeatedly declared that it was possible to enter the har-Santiago notwithstanding induced Mr. Day to forego Cabinet honors, mines. Admiral Sampson brought this de-which would bring with them increased social spatch to the attention of the department. and in doing so made the statement that Schley had called upon him immediately after the publication of the article above mentioned and denounced it as false in every particular Sampson suspected, knowing its source, the untrustworthiness of the news, and on July 27 telegraphed to Secretary Long requesting that the Associated Press be called upon to name its authority for the words put into the mouth of Commodore Schley. Secretary Long thereupon wrote to the agent of the news manufacturing organization, who, in a craftily but somewhat

awkwardly worded reply, made this statement: "This letter [referring to the despatch misquoting Schley] was not written by either of our representatives with the squadron off Santiago, but by another gentleman who was tempora rily on one of our despatch boats. The despatch was not subjected to censorship."

In other words, the Associated Press smuggled on board its despatch boat a man without official credentials such as were required of all newspaper reporters, and he was allowed to write libels upon the commander-in-chief of the naval forces, keep from the miltary censorship, and then aid the news-manufacturing organization that employed him to escape all responsibility and punishment by concealing his identity. The Secretary of the Navy and army and navy officials generally are indignant at such trickery, and they find in the revelation of it an explanation of many like slanders upon military commanders that have found their way from the front into reputable newspapers. The truthfulness of these despatches has long

been suspected, and their utter falsity is now made manifest. Officers of the army and the navy and officlais of the military department generally are indignant at the revealed duplicity and unpatriotic conduct of a news-gathering association that, for the sake of attracting attention, will deliberately manufacture libels upon a naval commander and then hide its head to escape responsibility and punishment. These officials are not allowed to publicly express their opinions. it is safe to say that hereafter, if the despatch loat of the take news-manufacturing organiza tion or of any other news association attempts to carry a passenger without credentlals, who is on board for the purpose of deceiving the Government, cheating the censor and commanding officer under the protection of a concealed identity, it will find itself without a

There are, moreover, more serious specifications in the indictment against the Associated Press than the mere charge of having published false news sent out in an underhand way by an individual whose name is withheld from the public and from the Secretary of the Navy, who asks for it. There is the very highest authority for the statement that the malicious Associated Press is at the bottom of the conspiracy to take the victor's laurel from Sampson and place it on the brow of Schley. In the ill-advised controversy as to who is the real hero of the battle of July 3, the manufactured news despatches of the Associated Press have led the way as the champion of Schley as against the commander-in-chief. If evidence of this charge is needed, it can easily be found, and nowhere more conspicuously than in the larid account of the visit by Commodore Schley and "three specially invited representatives of the Associated Press" to the harbor of Santiago a few days after the fight in which the Spanish fleet was

destroyed. The description of this personally conducted post-belium excursion bubbled over with misinformation and evidence of faithful ignorance It was intended to demonstrate to the world that Sampson's fear to enter the harbor was groundless, because there were no guns in forro, no ammunition, no live soldiers. Nothing but Quaker guns, rotten and rusted casemates, grass-grown parapets, nothing visible in the way of a weapon that could harm a bird.

Contemptuously the three specially invited representatives of the Associated Press kicked the worm-eaten guns about, contemptuously they referred to Sampson's womanly fear and contemptuously they wrote about it all to the fake news manufacturing organization, which spread it broadcast. From beginning to end the fake news concern has been the champion of Schley against Sampson. It has not described events as they occurred, leaving the public to judge between these two brave men and gallant and efficient officers, but it has distorted the truth to serve its partisan cause. Now, by admitting in response to the cross-questioning of the Secretary of the Navy that it not only libelled Sampson, but did so by means of an anonymous scribbler, it stands convicted before the public, which thus re ceives conclusive evidence that the news of the Associated Press is not news at all, but manufactured lies. The Government understands the situation as the public does, and will see to it that this fake news concern shall not have the opportunity of repeating its offense, at least not under the protection of the Government. All passengers on the despatch boats of the Associated Press will probably hereafter have their credentials carefully inspected.

Couldn't Sell Goods in Santiago

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.-The Norwegian steamship Espana, sent to Santiago, Cuba, with a cargo of groceries and supplies by Smith Bros on a business venture, arrived here today bringing back most of her cargo. The situation in Santiago was found unfavorable and business too much unsettled to sell on favorable terms, and the goods shipped to the Cuban city were therefore brought back here.

SPAIN'S ANSWER IS HERE.

IT WAS RECEIVED AT THE PRENCH RMBASSY LAST EVENING.

It Is Very Long, and All Last Night It Was Being Translated from the French Diplomatic Cipher Into Readable French -May Not Be Delivered to the President and Secretary Day Until This Afternoon-President McKinley and His Advisers Are of the Opinion That It Will Be Acceptable to This Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. - Spain's answer

to the terms demanded by the United States as a preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty of peace was received at the French Embassy this evening, and will probably be presented to the President and the Secretary of State by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, tomorrow. No arrangement was made to-night for the formal delivery of the note to this Government, but it is expected that the time of the interview between the President, Secretary Day and M. Cambon will be fixed to-morrow forenoon, the interview taking place at the White House later in the day. M. Cambon said tonight that the note was very long. At last accounts it was being translated from the French diplomatic cipher in which it was transmitted from Paris, into readable French, and the attachés of the embassy did not expect to complete the work until the early hours of the morning.

The first sheet of the note reached the French Embassy from the telegraph office late this afternoon. Its translation from the cipher was begun immediately, but the process was slow and had not progressed very far when the

last sheet was delivered late to-night. To THE SUN reporter M. Cambon said that, even if he were disposed to tell what was in the communication, he could not do so, as he had not read it, and did not expect to read it until the translation was completed. He said that no arrangement for its presentation had been made. In the embassy office lights were burning brightly while the attaches were engaged in the laborious process of putting the note into readable form. They intended to keep at work until the document had been transcribed and was ready to be handed to President McKinley.

There is a general feeling of relief in the Cabinet circle now that the Spanish response is here at last, and as far as can be ascertained the President and his advisers share the opinion that it will be acceptable to this Government. This view is not based on presumption, but largely on what M. Cambon has told the President and Secretary in his interviews with them.

That the note is long convinces the Administration officials that Spain indulges in an extensive argument. They take this as an indication that the terms of the United States are not swallowed whole. Whether there are any counter propositions is not known positively to the President and the Cabinet, but it is believed from what M. Cambon has said that there has been no direct rejection of any of the American terms. If suggestions are made that certain details be left to the consideration of the Peace Commission it is likely that the President will not reject the Spanish answer, but it has been determined that the propositions of the United States shall be withdrawn if anything affecting but judging from their private statements the terms has not been agreed to by the Madrid Ministry.

The note is believed to contain some representations on the subject of the Cuban debt. A direct statement that Spain cannot acquiesce in the demand of the United States on that subject will have the effect of putting an end to the whole peace movement. It has been practically determined. however, that suggestions as to the reference of details affecting the debt question to the Peace. Commission, with a view to an agreement that will take the form of a provision in the protocol to be arranged, will not necessarily cause the United States to reject the representations of the Spanish Government and cause a renewal of hostilities. Altogether the Administration officials feel that the note contains an acceptance of the American terms, the only qualifications relating to details to be arranged hereafter that do not affect the terms themselves.

One point that the officials fear may have place in the note concerns the demand for the cession to the United States of Porto Rico and the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from

In the answer sent by the Sagasta Ministry to the original demand of the United States that brought about the war, that Spain withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba, it was held that the Cortes only had the power to cede Spanish territory to another nation. If such a statement is repeated in the note now in the hands of the French Ambassador, and the Spanish Ministry represents its inability to comply with the American terms in that respect, the peace overtures will be broken off. There is apparently no great apprehension felt on that score, however. At the most, it is expected that Spain has accepted the terms relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, with the proviso that the abandonment of those islands shall be subject to the approval of the Cortes. It is believed that the acceptance on those subjects will be couched in such language that it will be entirely satisfactory.

M. Cambon has informed the President in writing that the Spanish answer has been received. Beyond that he has not communicated with this Government.

FRANCE PROTESTS.

She Asks Us to Release the French Steamer Captured Off Porto Rico.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN Pants, Aug. 8.—The Temps says that M. Del-casse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has for a week past been protesting against the seizure and detention by the United States of the French steamer Olinde Rodriguez on the charge that she was attempting to run the

blockade of Porto Rico.

The Minister holds that her capture was arbitrary and illegal. Fresh energetic instructions have been sent to M. Cambon, the French Minister at Washington, so that this inexplicable misunderstanding may be ended.

CAPT. SIGSBEE GETS A BATTLESHIP. He Will Command the Texas in Place of Unpt. Philip, Detached

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-Capt. John W. Philip will be detached from the command of the battleship Texas within the next two weeks by an order issued by the Navy Department to-day, and Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee will succoed him in command. Orders detaching Capt. Sigsbee from the command of the St. Paul and assigning him to the Texas and Capt, Caspar Goodrich from the command of the St. Louis and assigning him to the eruiser Newark in place of Capt. Albert S. Barker, transferred to the battleship Oregon. were also issued to-day. These important ehanges will take effect as soon the officers concerned are available for their new duties. The detachment of Capt, Philip from the Texas gave the Navy Department the opportunity for which it has been looking ever since the war began of assigning Capt, Sigabee to the command of an armored vessel, to show the appreciation of the Government of his conduct at the time of the destruction of the Maine and during the trying days at

Havana subsequent to the disaster. When Capt. Sigsbee returned to Washington and applied for duty no battleship or armored cruiser was without a commander, and the Navy Department could not carry out its purpose of giving him a commensurate in importance with his last billet. The best that could be done was to send him to the St. Paul, the largest ship of the auxiliary navy. The department has never lost sight, however, of the intention to place Capt. Sigsbee in a position where he would have a chance to distinguish himself, and while his assignment to the Texas comes at a time when there will probably be no more fighting todo, it is meant as a recognition of the confidence felt in his bravery, ability, and discretion, and as an acknowledgement to the country of his complete vindication in connetion with the Maine affair.

Capt. Philip's detachment is due to the fact that he will reach flag rank, the grade of Comnodors, upon the retirement of Admiral Sicard on Sept. 3. Flag officers are not placed in comnand of single ships. He will probably be seleeted as commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard. Capt. Goodrich is another officer who was scheduled for the command of a battleship or other real fighting vessel at the beginning of the war, but failed to get the place for the same reason that prevented Capt. Sigsbee from securing his reward.

OFF FOR SANTIAGO.

Part of the Fifth Volunteers Sail from Savannah-Chaplain Weakens and Stays Behind. SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.-At 3 o'clock this afternoon the First and Third Battalions of the Fifth Regiment, U. S. V., sailed from Savannah to Santiago, where they will reinforce Gen. Shafter. The battalions were commanded by Col. H. H. Sergeant, who took his wife with him. Several of the commissioned officers took their wives along. They said they were not afraid to go and insisted upon accompanying their husbands. About 650 men and thirty officers made up the passengers besides the women. The troops were sent away from Savannah with cheers from the stay-at-home

Within the next few days the Second Battalion of this regiment will leave for the same port, as will the Third Regiment, U. S. V., now in camp here. There was only one officer of the Fifth Regiment who refused to go. The backbone of the Chaplain of the contingent the Rev. R. D. Wear of Birmingham, Ala., weakened when he saw the big steamer that was to bear him away, and he reported to his Colonel that he had resigned by telegraph and would remain in Savannah to see if his resignation was accepted He sat down on his baggage with his blanket under his arm while everybody was racing pell mell into the steamer, and looked like the picture of a man without a country. He got no sympathy from his Colonel, who simply told him he could not make him go if he elected to remain at home. Chaplain Wear so elected. He said to the newspaper men that he did not intend to go to Cuba and be food for yellow fever, now that the war is nearly over.

The men had a terrible time before reaching miles from it and were marched to the dock. The Colonel lost his bearings and took his men out of the way. They could not stand it, and twenty-five of them went down under the ter rifle rays of the semi-tropical sun. Their suf fering was terrible, and the local doctors were busy for a long time bringing them around. The citizens opened their private houses to the troops and cared for them. Some of the men drank ravenously of cold water and came near dying in consequence. Others became so thirsty in the country that they drank from the shallow pools of stagnant water along the line

of march. Negro women gathered the fallen troops in out of the streets and cared for them. White women served them with drinks after they had gone down under their heavy loads of blankets. canteens, and guns. Some of the men threw their canteens and belts away to lighten their loads. It was surprising how quickly men from Louisiana and Mississippi succumbed under a forced march beneath the sun.

LOCKED UP GOV. BARNES.

He Couldn't Give the Countersign and the Guard Took Him Into Custody, WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 8. - Gov. Cassius M.

Barnes of Oklahoma spent a little while in the guardhouse at Fort Reno last evening. Barnes and his staff went over from Guthrie in the morning to review the troops.

The Governor started to go round the camp

to visit the boys, and had not yet donned his military suit. He was unknown to the men, and after going around for an hour or so he started to get a drink from a barrel near by A private, Big Israel, a half-breed Indian. asked for the countersign, and the Governor could not give it. He started to pass on without explanation, when Israel at the point of a bayonet marched him off to the guardhouse against his remonstrances. He sent for Capt. Orner of Troop M, who ordered his release The Governor is pleased with the efficiency and discipline of the troops as shown by this indiscipline of the troops as shown by this incident. Gov. Barnes is unused to military business, his first experience being in getting the present battalion of 400 organized. They have been in camp at Fort Reno two weeks.

The man who threw the Governor in the guardhouse lives at Vinita. I. T. His father and himself are well-known scouts, being of Cherokee Indian extraction. The battalion is thoroughly drilled. The Governor took the matter in a jocular way when questioned. He is now at Omaha.

COMMODORE WATSON'S SQUADRON. The Yosemite Held at Newport News Await ing Orders to Join It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The auxiliary crutser Yosemite is ready for sea, but is being held at Newport News, Va., awaiting orders, to convoy several colliers to wherever the Government may direct. According to information obtained to-day the sailing of the eastern squadron, to which the Yosemite is attached, is dependent upon the character of the Spanish answer to upon the character of the Spanish answer to the American peace terms. It is understood that if the Spanish response is not satisfactory the castern squadron will leave Newport News to meet at a rendezvous not a great distance from the continent of Europe, the Yosemite convoying colliers to that place. The colliers are now at Norfolk. The future programme of the squadron is unknown, but there is reason to believe that it will go to Manila.

The Navy Department will neither affirm no deny the report that Admiral Sampson has been assigned to the command of the squadron, with Commodore Watson in charge of the second division.

PRICE TWO CENTS. GUARDING THE PALACE.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT

Rumors of Anarchist Risings-Sagasta Ezpects an Answer to His Note by Friday-A Bull Fighter's Solicitude for the Safety of the Prime Minister-Thought We Have an Understanding With England.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR. MADRID, Aug. 8 .- Owing to rumors of an Anarchist rising, special precautions have been taken at the Palace. Gen. Aguilera, Governor of Madrid, has made a personal inspection of the Palace guards.

An amusing incident in connection with the scare has been furnished by the bull fighter Cacheta, who is devoted to Prime Minister Sagasta. He followed the Prime Minister's carriage in a cab, and shadowed Señor Sagasta all day, glaring flereely at all the passers-by for the purpose of preventing an assault on the Prime Minister.

Señor Sagasta expects to receive a reply from Washington to the Spanish note on Friday.

The Liberal says that the Government is cocupled with questions arising from Great Britain's offer to mediate between Spain and the United States.

The offer, though regarded favorably, has not been accepted. The paper remarks that the presence of a large British fleet at Gibraltar is inexplicable, and adds:

"There is evidently an understanding between Great Britain and the United States, even if there is not a formal alliance. England has always hitherto pocketed a commission for services rendered. Will she be unrewarded this time?"

A small body of Republicans, with firearms, have been seen in the neighborhood of Alcala. Soldiers have been sent to capture them.

LONDON, Aug. 8 .- The Spanish Government has asked Firth & Son of Sheffield to supply it with 220 13-inch shells.

SEVENTY-FIRST COMING NORTH.

The Regiment Will Start To-Morrow-Rough Riders on the Way to Montauk Point.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.-The transport Miami sailed this morning for Montauk Point, having on board the First Volunteer Cavalry (rough riders) and a number of discharged soldiers. All showed in their emaciated forms and faces the effects of their campaign here. They were very happy at the thought of getting to a more healthful climate, where they will have a chance to recuperate. As the Miami started, those aboard of her were cheered by the men ashore, and the cheers were returned by the homeward-bound soldiers.

The Vigilancia will sail to-night with the Sixth and Thirteenth Regular Infantry, and the Grande Duchesse will leave Wednesday with the Sixteenth and Seventy-first regiments, a battery of artillery, and some discharged soldiers.

At a regular meeting of the Society of the Army of Santiago Gen. Shafter was elected permanent President, and Major Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant-General was chosen perma-

Before Aug. 17 the Spanish Transatlantic Line steamers Alicante [arrived yesterday]. Isla de Luzon, Panama, Satrustegui, Covadongo, Colon, Leon XIII., San Augustin, San Ignacio, and Francisco are expected to arrive at this port and will embark the larger part of the 10,500 Spanish soldiers for Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The following cable desnatch was received to-night:

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 8, 1898. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Wash

"Miami, Mattewan, and Vigilancia sailed this morning, having on board First Volunteer Cavalry, First Regular Cavalry, Battery H Artillery, Thirteenth Infantry, and Sixth Infantry. Shapter, Major-General."

These troops will sail directly to Fort Pond Bay, Long Island, where a detention camp will be established within a short distance of the proposed large camp at Montauk Point. The troops will be thoroughly inspected by competent medical officers upon their arrival at the detention camp, and will then sent on to Montauk. In case a hard storm should be prevailing at the time the vessels arrive at Fort Pond Bay, which is not likely to be the case in the month of August, the

transports will be sent to Gardiner's Bay, which furnishes a safer harbor. The Quartermaster-General received a despatch this morning announcing that the Spanish transatlantic liner Alicanto had arrived at Santiago. The Allcante is now loading with Spanish prisoners for Spain. She will carry 1,900 men.

FEVER SITUATION IN BANTIAGO, Gen. Shafter's Report for Aug. 7 Shows a Marked Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The daily sanitary report from Santiago, showing the condition of the health of the Fifth Corps yesterday, shows a marked improvement in the situation. This message was received from Gen. Shafter to-

night: "SANTIAGO, Aug. 8, 1898. Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: "Sanitary report for Aug. 7: Total number of sick, 3 445; total number of fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 412; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 408. Deaths. Aug. 7: Private Ranger Mellin, Company L. Ninth Massachusetts, typhold fever; Private Charles Wren, Company G. Eighth Infan-try, pernicious amemia; Private Daniel Gruber, Company C. Eighth Infantry, thermio fever; Private Hans Larsen, Company H, Third Infantry, typhoid fever: Privatel Patrick Stevens, Company F, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank J. Muck. Company D. Thirty-Private Frank J. Muck. Company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid and gastric fever; Corporal George L. Hopper, Company H. Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Ira N. Royer, Company K. Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Corporal Dudley Wilson, Company G. Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Charles Diggs, Company D. Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Fran Dilber, Company F. Eighth Ohio, yellow fever, Shapper, Major-General."

RUSSIA AFTER COALING STATIONS, She Is Trying Now to Get a Footing in the Malay Peninsula

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR LONDON, Aug. 9 .- A despatch to the Standard from Brussels says that in pursuance of her endeavors to secure coaling stations between the Mediterranean and Viadivostock, Bussia particularly wishes to get a footing is the Malay Peninsula. She hopos
through her friendship with the King ef
siam to obtain such a footing in the Siamesa
province north of Penang. The despatch adds
that it is probable that the scheme will sucseed, "unless the British representative &
Bangkok is very vigilant."